The illustration depicts a large, dark brown bird with a long, bright red beak and a yellow eye, swooping down from the upper left. Its beak is open, and it appears to be chasing a small green lizard with orange and red markings on its back and tail. The lizard is running across a blue surface, leaving a splash of white water behind it. The background is a solid yellow color.

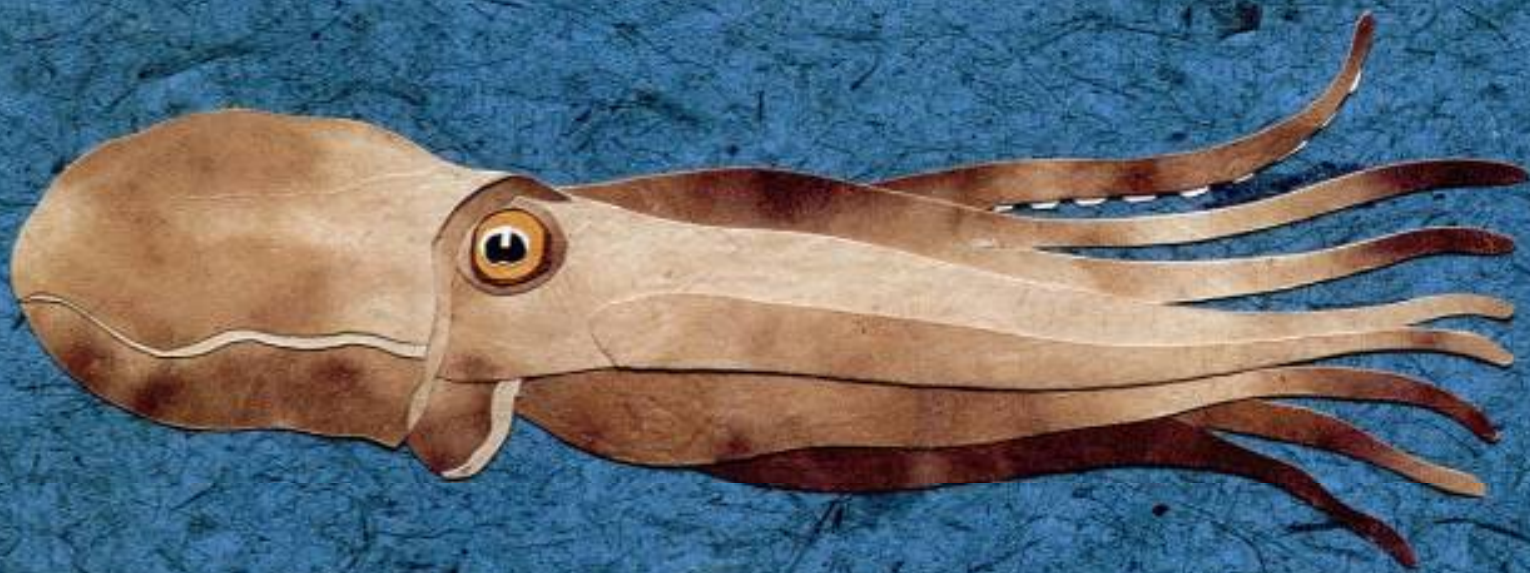
What Do You Do When Something Wants To Eat You?

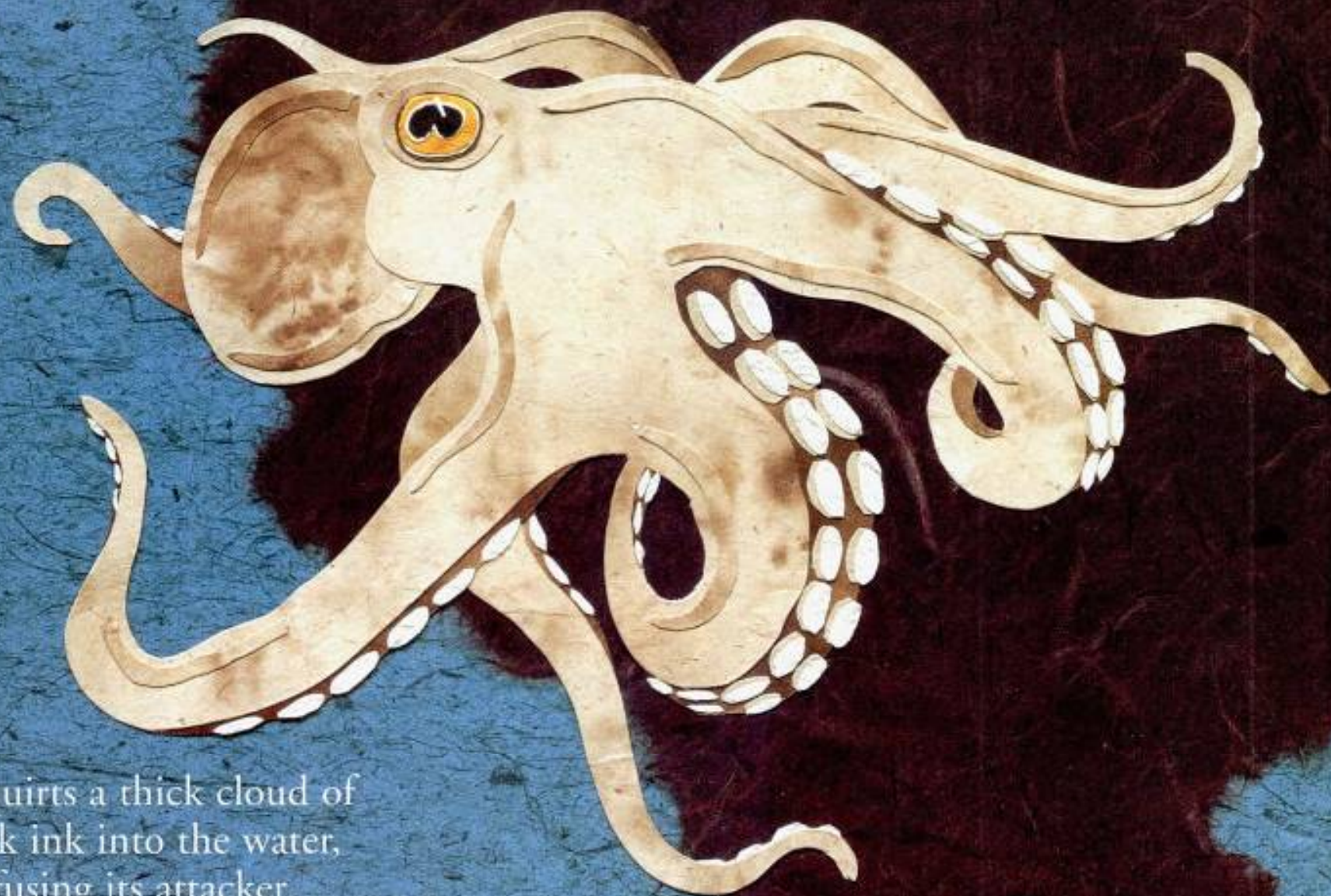
By Steve Jenkins

Most animals face the constant danger of being eaten by other animals.

This book shows a few of the ways that they try to avoid this fate.

When an octopus is threatened...






it squirts a thick cloud of
black ink into the water,
confusing its attacker.

The bombardier beetle defends itself...



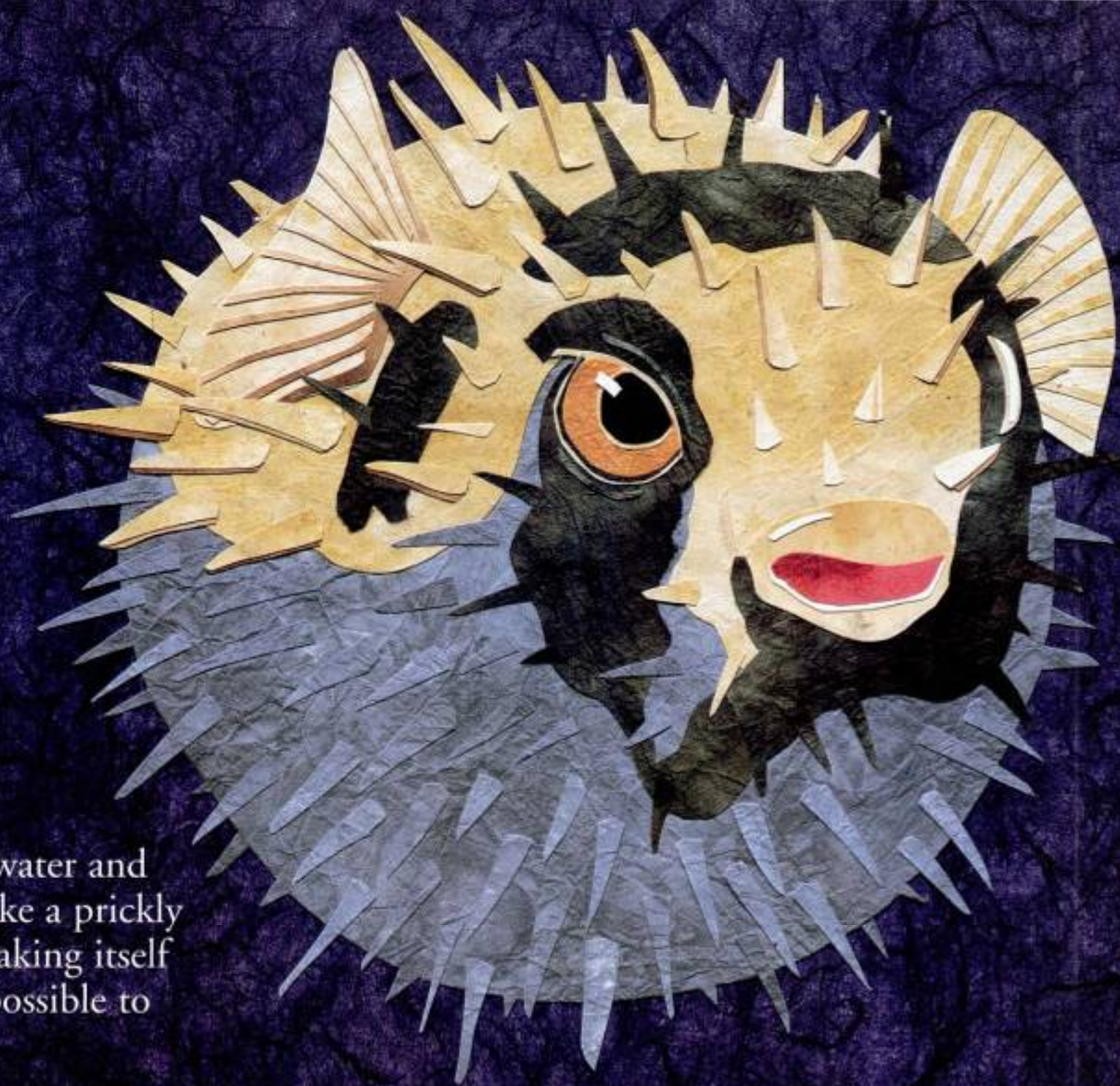


by shooting a mixture
of hot chemicals from
its rear end into the
face of an attacker. It
can shoot up to five
hundred times in
one second.

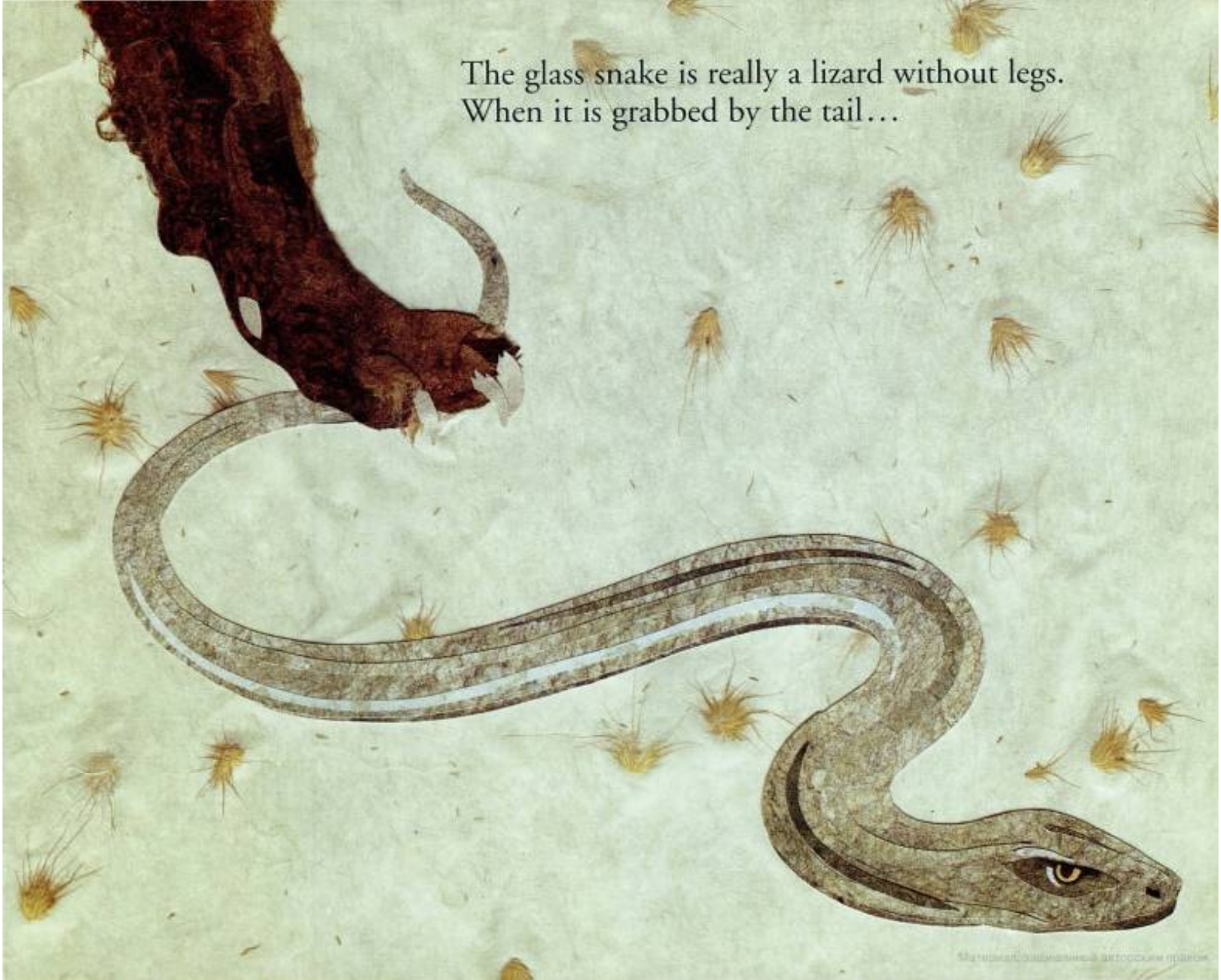
If a puffer fish is in danger...



it takes in water and
swells up like a prickly
balloon, making itself
almost impossible to
swallow.



The glass snake is really a lizard without legs.
When it is grabbed by the tail...





its tail breaks into many
small, wriggling pieces.

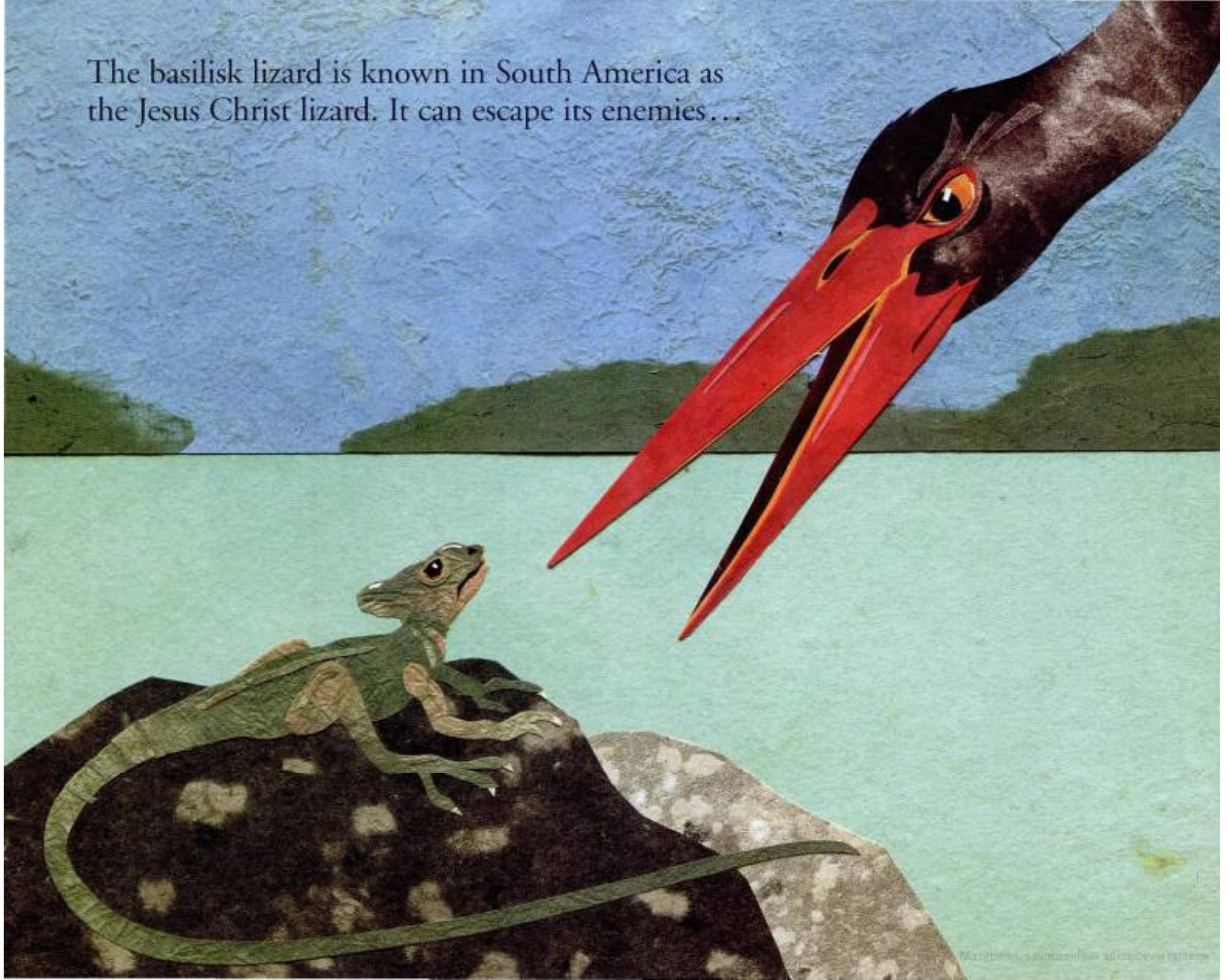
The pangolin protects itself...





by rolling into an
armor-plated ball.

The basilisk lizard is known in South America as the Jesus Christ lizard. It can escape its enemies...





by running across the surface of ponds and streams, using its large feet and great speed to keep it from sinking into the water.

When it feels threatened, the hog-nosed snake...



rolls onto its back, sticks out its tongue, and plays dead. This is a good defense, because many predators prefer to kill their own food.



The brightly colored clown fish escapes danger...



by hiding in the
poisonous tentacles of
the sea anemone. The
clown fish is immune to
the poison, but any
predator who follows is
badly stung or killed.



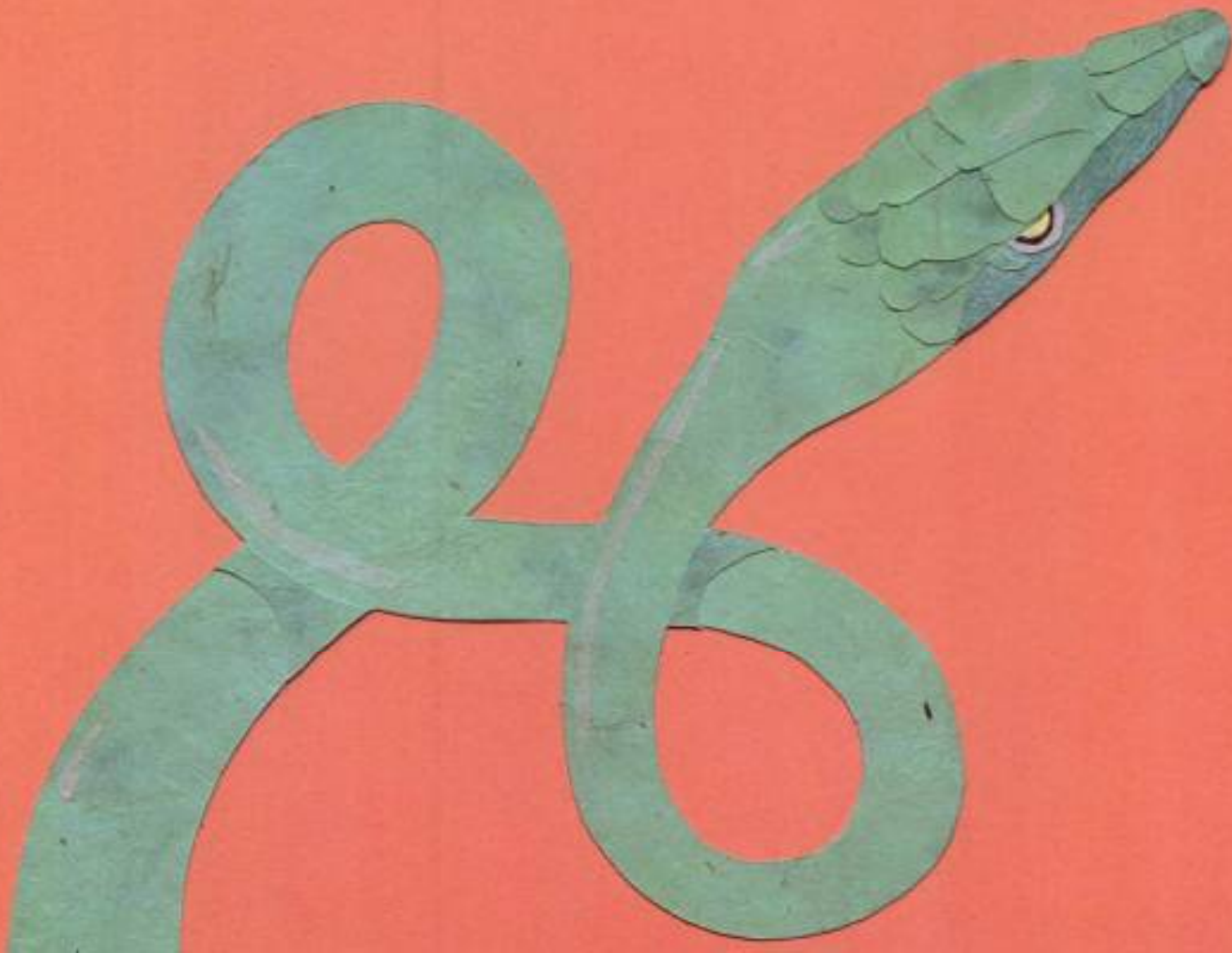
The hover fly is a harmless insect without a sting. But it can protect itself from predators...



by mimicking the
appearance of a wasp.



The gliding frog lives in trees in the forests of Asia.
It can escape predators by...





using its large webbed
feet to glide as far as fifty
feet to reach another tree.

When it spreads its wings to fly, the silkmoth...






reveals two large spots that look like eyes on its wings. These can startle an attacker and give the silkmoth time to escape.

The Javanese leaf insect looks...



An illustration of a green frog with a large, flat, leaf-like back, perched on a dark red tree branch. The frog's back is patterned with dark green veins, making it look like a real leaf. The background is a light beige color with many small, dark, needle-like or straw-like elements scattered throughout, suggesting a natural, perhaps forest floor or canopy, environment. The frog is facing left, and its legs are visible, also appearing green and somewhat leaf-like. The overall style is that of a children's book illustration, with clear lines and a focus on camouflage.

almost exactly like a
real leaf. This makes it
very difficult for its
enemies to see.

The flying fish escapes danger by...





leaping from the water,
spreading its winglike
fins, and gliding as far as
a thousand feet.

The blue-tongued skink startles attackers...





by sticking out its
large, bright blue
tongue and wiggling it
from side to side.

What would
you do
if something
wanted to eat *you*?